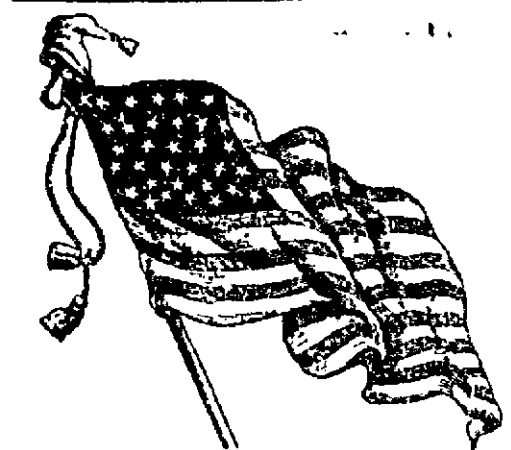


City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, April 10, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Late Battle to be Investigated.

The men fought bravely at Pittsburg Landing, but there was no generalship displayed by the commanding officers. Incompetency is every where seen among those highest in command. At least, this is the judgment pronounced, from the facts already known. We observe that the committee on the conduct of the war, in congress, is to investigate the matter. We hope they will do so at once, and when they arrive at a conclusion, let the country know what it is speedily. Not cover it up by delay, as is the Ball's Bluff massacre.

We trust our senators and representatives will insist upon a thorough investigation. The brave men of our own state, murdered, maimed and prisoners, number, it is said, one thousand. If this sacrifice was inevitable we deplore their fate, and bow to the terrible necessity, but if caused in whole, or in part by stupid, blundering or drunken officers, we demand their punishment.

The Monitor Makes England Nervous.

The English newspapers are filled with discussions about the fight between the Monitor and Merrimack. The Times says that orders had been given to all the dockyards to suspend operations on wooden ships. The speakers in the House of Commons generally oppose all further expenditure for fortifications. There is something of a panic on this subject. There is little doubt that a fleet of one hundred Monitors would capture every fort in England. It is not surprising, therefore, that the English should feel alarm, when they for the first time realize that their boasted navy is no protection, and that their fortifications are worthless. All nations will now start even in the race for supremacy in the new modes of warfare. Those which have the most iron and coal, and the most ingenious mechanics, will be masters of the field. The contest is likely to be between England and the United States, as they are the nearest to equality in this respect. Good bye to the "wooden walls of old England," and hail to the new potentate, "King Iron."

Expedition to Memphis.

An immense transport fleet, with troops, gunboats and mortars, left New Madrid on Monday, under the command of Com. Foote and Gen. Pope, destination down the river. The enemy is reported to have a fort and batteries at the First Chickasaw Bluff, about seventy-five miles from New Madrid. The principal fortification is called Fort Wright. Further down is Randolph, on the Second Chickasaw Bluff, where they have another fort. Within a few miles of Memphis there are three forts, Fort Harris and Pillow, on the east side of the river, and Fort Marion, on the west side. Fort Pillow has been represented to be the strongest obstruction in our way. We must soon hear from the fleet.

Ordered to New Mexico.

We have reliable information from Lawrence that the thirteenth regiment has been ordered to New Mexico.

The expedition as made up, thus far, consists of the 12th and 13th Wisconsin, and the 1st, 2d and 7th Kansas infantry, to be accompanied by two batteries of artillery, one from Wisconsin and the other from Indiana.

They are to march to Fort Riley, 150 miles west of Lawrence, there to receive a complete outfit for a long campaign. The supply trains have already been sent there.

Many of the ardent young men in our 13th regiment, who desire to participate in the immediate excitement of war, may not rejoice in this order, but on several accounts it is preferable to engaging in the Mississippi expedition.

The distance to be marched is about 800 miles, most of the way over a beaten road upon the treeless plains, which has been traveled by Santa Fe caravans for the last 30 years. They will, therefore, find nothing on their whole route as bad as their march to and from Fort Scott. It is the healthiest route in North America, the dryness of the atmosphere and the soil of the great plains, precluding the production of the malaria so fatal to our soldiers on the march to the southwest.

There will be few chances of spending money, hence our boys, if they will, can save their wages for future use, when the war is ended. To many, also, the freedom from the constraints of artificial life in the states, will lead a charm to this expedition.

On the whole, we congratulate our Wisconsin troops upon being selected to perform a part in clearing the far west of the traitors who have set up the rebel flag there in opposition to the stars and stripes. We hope to hear from them often, and to chronicle their progress, their trials, and their successes.

AN EMPHATIC ENDORSEMENT.—Last year Gov. Buckingham, the republican candidate, was elected by a majority something less than 2,000. At the recent election he was re-elected by from 7,000 to 10,000 majority.

Editors GAZETTE:—This city is full of surgeons from the various states which had regiments in the late battle, the most of whom will be sent up to Pittsburg Landing.

The number of wounded is large, probably exceeding your latest reports. Nearly 2,000 have been sent down already, divided between the hospitals at Mound City, St. Louis and Cincinnati. Gov. Harvey has procured a boat for our wounded, and we shall probably leave this evening.

Gen. W. K. Strong, commanding at this post, fired a salute of 15 guns in honor of the governor of our state. The energy and promptness displayed by Gov. Harvey is deserving of all praise, which will be duly accorded to him by every loyal heart in Wisconsin.

From reports of some of the wounded whom I saw, I conclude the victory is complete, although at a terrible sacrifice of human life. The carnage was indeed terrible to contemplate even at this distance from the scene of strife. What it will be on the field of battle can better be imagined than described.

ON BOARD THE STEAMER GLADSTONE,
Cairo, Sunday, April 14th, 1862.

Much to my regret I find myself still at Cairo. It is Sabbath day, but you would not be aware of it from any cessation in the business of the war department or the general excitement incident to it. Stores of all kinds are open, plying an active trade. The hotels are crowded with surgeons and civilians. Hundreds are here with anxious and careworn countenances, on route for the battle-field, in search of fathers, husbands, sons and brothers, slain upon that ill-fated field of strife. It requires no imaginary picture to portray the scene; you are compelled to witness here. The reality needs an slyer pen than mine to give your readers an accurate conception of it.

The steamer Louisiana came in this morning from Savannah, with 300 wounded, on their way to St. Louis. It had scarcely rounded the wharf, before a rush was made for it, and in a few minutes two or three hundred people lined the shore. None, however, were admitted except Gov. Harvey and a few of the surgeons. Every available space was occupied with cots, each containing a wounded soldier. Upon every face was seen depicted the death-like appearance so peculiar to gun shot and other severe injuries. The sharpened physiognomy, the sallow complexion, the depressed and anxious appearance of the countenance strike the beholder with terror, and he shrinks back involuntarily from the heart-rending sight.

If one never cursed the leaders of this unholy rebellion before, such a sight as this will do it now.

I came across, among the wounded, a son of old Sam Houston, aged about 19. He is a very intelligent fellow and belongs to the 2d Texas regiment. There is no doubt of his identity. He says his father was compelled to succumb to the pressure brought upon him, but he was not a confederate in principle when he left and he did not think he would be under any circumstances.

There were only six of the wounded Wisconsin soldiers on the boat.

The Chances of Reconciliation.

We commend to such of the followers of the Chicago Times, Milwaukee News and Madison Patriot as believe the only desirable object in creation is the revival of the old democratic party, as a party organization, the following sensible predictions by the Boston Herald, a democratic paper upon whom the lessons of the war do not seem to have been wasted:

"The northern democrats have been driven from power in the free states by adhering to the south, and they will adhere to it no longer. On the contrary they will abide the consequences of the war. If the slave runs away or is made free, it is not the business of the northern democracy to take any action to prevent it; no party can stand in the free states which undertakes to plant itself upon such untenable ground. Revolutions never go backward. They go on until they have accomplished their purpose or spent their strength in running riot, while the north will, to a certain extent, have accomplished important changes in our system of government. The slave power will no longer control the legislation of the country, for the reason that it has ceased to be a power by the suicidal acts of the northern leaders. The old governments in seceded states are wiped out, and of course have no binding force. An army advances the rebels retire. Provisional governments are established, which are supported by the federal army. In this revolutionary ball is rolling on, putting down one kind of local government and establishing another: in our judgment this process will continue until all are subjected and held in subjection—not because the people of the north desire it, but because the alternative is forced upon us. Therefore those at the north who imagine they are to make political capital for future use by attempting to restore a defunct dynasty to power, will be sadly disappointed, for such an event is entirely out of the question. The south was not content to live as independent states. Will they be content to exist in the future as conquered provinces? This is the question, and time must determine it."

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The following wounded Wisconsin soldiers were taken to St. Louis by the steamer January from Pittsburg Landing: H. Seacrest, Co. G, and E. L. Whitaker, Co. B, 14th Wisconsin. W. P. Walbridge, Co. A, 16th Wisconsin.

A SENSIBLE UNION MAN.—William H. Polk of Tennessee, a brother to the Ex-President, is at Washington and expresses himself in favor of some sort of confiscation act. He says: "Pass a confiscation bill, and thousands of secret, non-committal traitors in the border slave states will at once hasten to avow themselves Unionists. It will do more than armies to rouse the latent Union feeling."

THE LOST SHIP VERMONT.—Nothing has lately been heard from the missing ship-of-the-line Vermont. The steamship Blackstone, which has been searching for the Vermont since the 23rd ult., returned to New York last evening, having seen or heard nothing of the lost ship.

Facts, Incidents and Reports.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.
CAIRO, Sunday Evening.

Every boat that arrives from the Upper Tennessee brings new and painful evidences of the terrible battle of Pittsburg. The floating hospital, City of Memphis, in charge of Dr. Turner, arrived yesterday morning with 800 wounded. This forenoon the City of Louisiana, Dr. Magruder, brought 300 sick and wounded. The hospitals at Paducah and Mound City are full, and those two boat loads went to St. Louis.

An army officer who arrived to-day informed me that General Grant told him last Friday afternoon that our killed were only.....1,500
Wounded.....5,200
Prisoners.....2,500
Total.....9,200
Also that we have rebel prisoners.....1,000
Of whom are wounded.....500

The foregoing may therefore be assumed as the basis of the official report of General Grant to the government.

I also learned that one half the wounded were already removed from Pittsburg, and the remainder were on transport, there receiving medical care. They are being moved down as fast as possible to good hospitals. The dead were buried, and many of their graves marked by their friends. Already numbers of coffins are piled up at the Express office, to be shipped by the earliest train to the friends of the deceased. Anxious friends are on the alert for every gleam of light that promises information concerning those they love and honor, and mourn beforehand as dead, from the sickening accounts of the terrible carnage.

WHY THE SLAUGHTER OF OUR MEN WAS SO GREAT.

The battle at Pittsburg presents a signal instance of the false security into which even great men and large bodies of men are liable to be seduced. Gen. Grant moved forward with a victorious army to attack the rebels on the last and only strong base line they could fix for operations in the Mississippi valley.

His army was not overflashed with victory nor gladdened with rapine and plunder. They were not an undisciplined mob. But men of principle—duty-doing men, who had left everything dear, and offered themselves as sacrifices on the altar of their country which was dearer. They could not, if they had the occasion, forget their high obligations to themselves and their cause and prove recreant to any duty that might be imposed upon them. They were not recreant. They were not disorderly. They were not disordered. But true to every task assigned them, they had a right to be commended, but were not commended in time.

They had a right to be watched over in every particular that concerns the safety and welfare of an army. But they were not watched over. They were surprised. They were surrounded. They were overpowered. The tens of thousands of men who participated in the action on Sunday fought almost as so many single individuals, without any common plan to be guided by. Hence it happened that many of them took stands that they could not hold even had they been well supported; and many did not support their companions in arms, not knowing what move was next to be made. In a word of any general plan the more experienced thought first and most of personal safety. The timid fell back. The dauntless, left exposed, were shot down or taken prisoners.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

You have noticed—have you not? that an unexplainable curiosity always prompts an inquiry to be made of the boy who stubs his toe and fall in a mud puddle, or of the luckless man who is overtaken and robbed by the way side, as to "How it happened." So of an army. We all said our boys will never flinch. The heroes of Donelson—the tried and true sons of the West know no such thing as fail. We trusted and believed in them to the fullest extent; yet they suffered a terrible repulse. It is but just to our citizens—our bosom friends—our brothers in the field—the men of the rank and file, on whom the work of fighting rested, that the plain truth be told.

I have conversed with scores of men who took part in the last Sunday's battle, and the only solution of the repulse which they suffered that day lies in the fact they were taken by surprise.

Common people say of the man who shows a supreme want of common sense that "he is as silly as a goose." And yet a dozen geese never gather under a tree by the bank of a stream at night, without detailing one of their number to continue to watch for coming foe. Who will presume to say "Pity our army guardians had not furnished each division with a flock of geese?" What did geese once for ancient Rome?

I have sought faithfully for the private or officer who would admit that we had picked out to give notice of the approach of an enemy, and could not yet find one witness.

One of our men lost his horse on Thursday before the battle, and went out some two miles to look for him on the main road to the encampment. He stopped at a farmer's house to inquire if they had seen the horse. He had gone that way and the soldier passed on—just a little farther he was surrounded by strong rebel pickets and taken prisoner. The farmer communicated the fact to our officers, but no guard was set to watch their movements or drive them off.

A privileged character stopped two weeks in the tent of Colonel _____, of the Missouri regiment. In that tent it was often talked up that we had no pickets out. That we depended on occasional scouting parties sent out at irregular times to keep us posted of the rebel whereabouts. They talked late on Saturday night of war experiences in Missouri, where an enemy lurked in every bush, and of Burnside's men in the south, who were never caught napping.

"I am surprised at your policy here," said the colonel; "I can endure it no longer. I must know whether or not in the arms of an enemy that we are to close in upon us, or whether we are beyond the reach of danger."

Immediately he ordered out, at half-past one in the morning, a detachment from two companies, consisting of one hundred and thirty men. They had not been gone long before the crack of musketry was heard. Presently a messenger returned with the intelligence that a strong party had been discovered in the woods, and more men were needed to disperse them. Three or four companies were soon sent. They discovered the enemy at break of day, and charged upon him as became earnest soldiers. He met them with the confidence of a strong man, and drove them back. Returning, our pickets were seen posted some two or three hundred rods from the encampment just far enough to keep off bears and wolves from a flock of defenceless sheep. By the time they reached their tents our men were preparing for breakfast. Some of the soldiers were eating their army biscuit and salt junk. Others had only just turned out, and were putting on their pants.

In the officers' tent the ham was broiling and fresh eggs frying, or fat chickens fricasseeing. Their coffee was hot, and some of them were discussing the probabilities of making an attack upon the enemy the coming week. Not one of them, so far as it appears, dreamed that it was possible for

him to change his policy, and come out of his entrenchments to meet us. They seemed to have forgotten, or disbelieved that Beauregard was before them—the spirit above all others in the rebel army who was pledged to an aggressive policy of war. They seem to have expected that after having lain for weeks within easy march of the enemy, he would let them lie there till reinforced so strongly that we had but to open our jaws and gulp him down at our pleasure.

This charmed sense of security may not have extended to all the divisions, and, indeed, my informants may be at fault. I only speak of things as represented to me by many witnesses—men who speak with deference to their officers—and are reluctant, evidently, to tell the whole truth lest it should seem discredit to a soldier. But I am not arraigning men, only glancing at a peculiar state of things previous to the fatal Sabbath, the events of which sent death-pangs to so many hearts in our land, and death struggles to so many stout frames.

A lieutenant in the Ohio regiment went out early that morning for a walk in the woods, returning hastily, he told the Colonel of his regiment, that the rebels were planting a battery almost in sight of their camp. The Colonel innocent of harm or danger, and accustomed to take his coffee before he went out to his day's work at home, replied, "I'll see to that after I get my breakfast."

The rebels must be accused of something unfair in their mode of warfare, for they sent bullets through the Colonel's tent some time before he had finished his breakfast. A little while after this the Colonel and all his regiment came rushing pell mell through the encampment of the 11th Iowa. They had let the rebels take Dresser's battery and concluded they had better get out of the way, or probably were going down to the river to have their breakfast fixed up in order.

The following conversation is related by one who says he was present and heard it. It occurred between the Missouri Colonel before alluded to and General Prentiss, the head of that division.

The General rode up to him some hours after the engagement commenced, and said, "Did you send out a body of several hundred men this morning to provoke this attack?"

"I sent out a small force to disperse what was represented to be a strong reconnoitering party of the enemy about daybreak, very near our camp, after informing you of the nature of the case."

You have brought on this engagement before we were prepared for it, and I shall hold you responsible for it!—The General who was not prepared and is now a prisoner—or the Colonel who became vigilant and has gone hurriedly to the bar of Eternal Justice!

There are a good many things about which non-military men may refrain from entering into judgment. I shall not say that a policy may not have been discovered by which it was best for our army to keep very quiet and refrain from posting pickets out for miles, as used to be the practice of great generals—and as is supposed by common people to be the usual practice of all good generals. Only this. It did not work well this time.

One of the rebel prisoners says that they were in strong force so near our encampment on Saturday evening that our tattoo for the roll-call at sunset was distinctly heard by them—and gave them a degree of confidence of being able to surprise and cut off our forces before we could receive reinforcements as nothing else could. They fairly chuckled over it at their supporters.

SABBATH EVENING.

There has been no Sabbath here to-day. The wounded were to be cared for. The names of those who had suffered to be gathered and sent to their friends. Relief extended to those who were moneyless and must go home. Information given of all particulars interesting or useful to anxious friends. Men are working here to-day who never worked before in all their lives on this day of the week. Who has not thought of the havoc of battle all church time to day? And how could one think or write, or talk, or read of anything else?

THE LABOR ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA PLANTATIONS.

The negroes on the cotton plantations of the South Carolina islands around Beaufort have already gone to work for the government. A letter from Beaufort to the New York Tribune gives an encouraging account of the beginning of this important experiment.

The islands on which are all or nearly all the plantations, have been placed under superintendence at Fort Royal, on which Beaufort is situated—Ladies, St. Helena, Parry, Hilton Head and Daufuske. On these the number of plantations is 172. One superintendent has generally charge of three or four plantations lying near to each other, and in some cases two occupy the same point, jointly caring for seven or eight estates. In addition to the estates placed under regular superintendence, it is made the duty of several of the agents on Ladies and St. Helena island to visit occasionally the plantations on the smaller adjacent islands, Wassau, Daufuske, Coosaw and Morgan.

On some of the estates the negroes were found to be doing so well as to need no superintendence whatever. They were industriously and regularly at work, developing the full capacity of the plantations, penable and orderly in the social life, and requiring only some supplies of which they were destitute, and sometimes a word of advice or suggestion. The duties of the agents resident on the plantation have little immediate concern with the planting and reaping of cotton. That is the business of the negro driver, who has always directed the process of cultivation, and may be supposed able to do, now that he is free, what he has hitherto done as a slave. He retains considerable authority over the negroes, even in the absence of the overseer or master who formerly supervised and enforced it, and with the help merely of the presence of a superintendent is quite competent to manage the plantation under a new system.

Only corn and potatoes have yet been planted. The seasons for planting cotton is from the 1st of April to the end of the first week in May. It is the work of preparing the ground for the seed which has been so long delayed, and for which tools and stock are as much needed. So little time has passed since the work of organization has commenced, that the system can hardly yet be deemed faulty in operation, but enough has been done to serve as an illustration of some of the methods by which it is hoped to pursue the work of education and improvement. The negroes go readily to work; indeed, have been generally at work under their drivers before any superintendence was begun. Idleness is the exception, not the rule. So far as is possible to judge, no difficulty is to be apprehended on this score, yet this is precisely the difficulty on account of which the greatest apprehension has been felt that all experiments with free labor must be failures.

The negroes in the camps have been found to work willingly; why should they not on the plantation? Here is a system in operation on a hundred and seventy plantations, under which they are at this moment successfully carried on by free labor. If it proceeds with equal success, the

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

New York, April 15.
Specials state that dispatches received at Washington report that Fort Randolph is being strongly fortified by the rebels.

The committee on the conduct of the war are about to investigate the causes of the late surprise at Pittsburg Landing. Several civilians have been captured by the rebels while curiously haunting around Manassas.

WASHINGTON, April 15.
The steamer Yankee, Capt. Eastman, arrived at the navy yard, to-day, having left York river at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The Yankee went about 8 miles up York river Sunday night, and anchored off Gloucester Point, where the steamer Poncebos, Marble Heart, and Watchout were already lying. The rebel batteries at the Point, are said to be very extensive, mounting mostly 100-pounders filled. They tried the range of their guns on the steamer, yesterday afternoon, the shot falling very little short of the vessels. They then dropped down the river, about 3 miles below the Point, discovered a party of rebels building a battery on the north bank, on whom the Yankee opened fire at a distance of three quarters of a mile. The rebels seemed loth to abandon their works, and although the shells of the Yankee fell in their midst, they did not leave the vicinity, but took refuge in the woods, and behind some neighboring log houses. The Yankee after firing some 60 or 70 shots, and shelling down an hour and a half, left. As the Yankee was leaving, the boats of the Marble Heart were on their way to shore to burn the houses behind which the rebels had taken refuge.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.
[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]
MILWAUKEE, April 16.
Dispatches from Cairo last night, say that the rebels are strongly fortifying Fort Randolph.

It is now estimated that not less than 10,000 of our men were killed, wounded and taken prisoners at Pittsburg Landing. The enemy are entrenched only eight miles from Pittsburg Landing, ready, apparently, for another battle.

In the 18th Wisconsin regiment, the officers killed were as follows: Col. Alban, Major Crain, Acting Adjutant Callmont, Captains Compton, Sexton, Jackson, Brower and Roberts. Capt. Miller is missing.

Boston, April 15.
A bill was reported in the legislature to-day, for the payment of \$101,000 to the general government, being the portion due from Massachusetts of the \$20,000,000 national tax, voted by congress in August last.

WASHINGTON, April 15.
In the house to-day, Mr. Potter called up the bill reported by him from the committee on judiciary, amendatory of an act establishing a court for the investigation of claims against the United States. The bill passed.

Brig. Gen. Mitchell was nominated to-day for major general, on the recommendation of the secretary of war, for gallant service in the capture of Huntsville, Decatur and Stevenson Junction.

Count Livenitz Craino, late aid-de-camp to the Arch Duke Maximilian, governor of Venice, has been tendered an appointment of aid-de-camp upon Gen. Fremont's staff.

Fort Monroe, April 15—8:10 P. M.
Nothing has occurred since my dispatch of this morning to disturb the quiet then represented. Fine weather is very favorable to the operations at Yorktown, and it is probable that Gen. McClellan will soon be able to open his batteries at the fortifications of the enemy. The French minister honored me with a visit to-day. He has gone to Norfolk, and will go to Richmond. On entering the fort I gave him a salute of 13 guns.

JOHN E. WOOL.

WASHINGTON, April 15.
Times correspondence.—An officer who left the national army before Yorktown, reports that he left Gen. McClellan in the best of spirits and sanguine of his ability to drive the rebels out of Yorktown and Virginia. The same officer says that when he left, the rebels were burning their barracks, an evidence of a preparation to evacuate, or an expectation to be speedily driven out.

Tribune despatches.—The absence of official news from Pittsburg Landing is in consequence of the want of telegraph communication, the wires having been cut at several points in Tennessee by persons in the employ of the rebels. The secretary of war has ordered that any one caught in this act of barbarism shall be shot on the spot.

A man detected in cutting the wires in Virginia was so served but a few days ago.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 15.
This afternoon the Gasendi, the French steamer, went up to Norfolk with the French minister on board.

The Union and Lincoln guns were each fired, to-day, to their range. The shot from the former fell a short distance off Somell's point.

A flag of truce from Norfolk, to-day brought down two ladies, and also the sword of the captain of the French war vessel Prony which was wrecked on the North Carolina coast.

A rumor was brought from Norfolk which was current there, that Gen. Buell had been killed.

BALTIMORE, April 16.
The notorious secession print, the Maryland News, published this morning, quite boastfully, three columns of southern news, which is taken from the Richmond Despatch and Examiner of the 7th, 8th and 10th inst., and the Norfolk Day Book of the 12th inst., received in this city, yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.
Hon. Simon Cameron was arrested last evening, on the suit of Pierce Butler, on a charge of false imprisonment in August last, while he (Mr. C.) was secretary of war. The writ is returnable to the supreme court on the 2d of May. During the night Butler was given a calliphumia serenade.

KANSAS CITY, April 16.
The mail from Fort Union has arrived, and brings confirmation of the battle at Apache Pass, the main features of which were given in a dispatch from Denver. Our files numbered 1,300.

[Line gave out. No more report this afternoon.—Orr.]

SIGNIFICANT.—Apprehensive that the returning loyalty of the Tennessee people might affect such of their relatives as are in the confederate army, one of the first things Beauregard did, on assuming command was to send off his Tennessee regiments to New Orleans, Pensacola and other places on the gulf shore, so as to be remote as possible from "reactionary influences" at home.

THE REBELS IN ARKANSAS.—The correspondence of the Democrat, on the 9th, says: The whole confederate force in the late Pea Ridge battle have gone east, down the Arkansas river. A little over a week ago they passed through Clarksville, 60 miles east of Van Buren. At that place 2,000 cavalry were said to have taken the road north toward Huntsville. It was impossible to learn the destination of these troops, but it is most probable some point on the Mississippi river, or Jacksonport, Ark.

It is also reported that the rebels at Pocahontas have orders, on the appearance of a federal force, to retreat to Jacksonport. Price and the Missouri State Guard were left at Van Buren.

Col. Wood, at this place, is kept very busy watching the enemy and keeping them back in Arkansas.

A week ago Coleman and McFarland quarrelled and separated, not agreeing in policy; but it is now asserted that McBride has succeeded in combining all his forces. He has been reinforced by 600 men from Pocahontas, and intends a raid from there to Rolla, but he will find the Union troops ready to receive him.

We have almost daily communication and information from the rebel camp. Last week they had a grand muster, the whole country turned out, and only three men volunteered.

We hear but little as yet about Gen. Fremont's movements, but it is understood that a large army is organizing for his Mountain Department, to sweep down thro' Western Virginia and North Carolina into Eastern Tennessee. The stronghold of Cumberland Gap, it is supposed, will be the Sebastopol for him to take. The disastrous affair in Tennessee has in a measure disarranged the execution of a programme in which Fremont was expected soon to figure. As it is, certain movements, which it is not proper to divulge before-hand, are somewhat delayed, but are bound to be carried out with telling effect, eventually.

—Wash. Cor. Chicago Journal.

THE PRISONERS.—As stated yesterday, Camp Douglas has received an accession to its population in the shape twenty-three hundred additional prisoners, mostly from Island No. 10. They comprise detachments of the 40th and 55th Kansases, the 11th Arkansas, a battalion of Tennessee artillery, two Louisiana batteries, a picked New Orleans company called Pelican Guard and fragments of other regiments.

These gentry may congratulate themselves that they have arrived safely in the rear of the Union army, and that they are out of the range of Yankee bullets.—Chicago Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.

James Bonnell vs. Isaiah M. Smith and Julia S. Smith his wife, Benjamin F. Taylor, Luther Lathin, Fordyce L. Lathin, Sylvester H. Taylor, Edmund A. Smith, Joseph M. Jones, Nathaniel Tompkins, Joel Norriss, Peter Harvey, Samuel Davis, William M. Childs, Austin Gunning, George J. Miller, Charles H. Hise, John P. Hoyt, Thomas H. Bilkman, William Childs, James McKinley, George Church, Jr., Charles W. Church, John P. Hoyt, assignees of the Bailey Store, Isaac Frederick B. Eldred, Fisher Eldred and Charles Shaw. The State of Wisconsin, to each and every of the above named defendants:

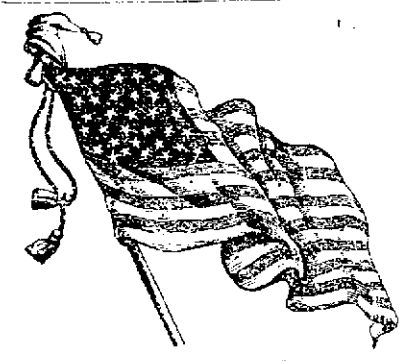
YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer to the complaint in this action, which is now on file in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock county, at the city of Janesville, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint, on the undersigned, at his office in said city, within thirty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 16th, 1862.

JOHN WISANSY, Plaintiff.
Janesville, Wis.

First Great Arrival

—OF—

SPRING GOODS!



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Late Battle to be Investigated.

The men fought bravely at Pittsburgh Landing, but there was no generalship displayed by the commanding officers. Incompetency is every where seen among those highest in command. At least, this is the judgment pronounced, from the facts already known. We observe that the committee on the conduct of the war, in congress, is to investigate the matter. We hope they will do so at once, and when they arrive at a conclusion, let the country know what it is speedily. Not cover it up by delay, as is the Ball's Bluff massacre.

We trust our senators and representatives will insist upon a thorough investigation. The brave men of our own state, murdered, maimed and prisoners, number, it is said, one thousand. If this sacrifice was inevitable we deplore their fate, and bow to the terrible necessity, but if caused in whole, or in part by stupid, blundering or drunken officers, we demand their punishment.

The Monitor Makes England Nervous.

The English newspapers are filled with discussions about the fight between the Monitor and Merrimack. The Times says that orders had been given to all the dockyards to suspend operations on wooden ships. The speakers in the House of Commons generally oppose all further expenditure for fortifications. There is something of a panic on this subject. There is little doubt that a fleet of one hundred Monitors would capture every fort in England. It is not surprising, therefore, that the English should feel alarm, when they for the first time realize that their boasted navy is no protection, and that their fortifications are worthless. All nations will now start even in the race for supremacy in the new modes of warfare. Those which have the most iron and coal, and the most ingenious mechanics, will be masters of the field. The contest is likely to be between England and the United States, as they are the nearest to equality in this respect. Good bye to the "wooden walls of old England," and hail to the new potentate, "King Iron."

Expedition to Memphis.

An immense transport fleet, with troops, gunboats and mortars, left New Madrid on Monday, under the command of Com. Foote and Gen. Pope, destination down the river. The enemy is reported to have a fort and batteries at the First Chickasaw Bluff, about seventy-five miles from New Madrid. The principal fortification is called Fort Wright. Further down is Randolph, on the Second Chickasaw Bluff, where they have another fort. Within a few miles of Memphis there are three forts, Fort Harris and Pillow, on the east side of the river, and Fort Marion, on the west side. Fort Pillow has been represented to be the strongest obstruction in our way. We must soon hear from the fleet.

Ordered to New Mexico.

We have reliable information from Lawrence that the thirteenth regiment has been ordered to New Mexico. The expedition as made up, thus far, consists of the 12th and 13th Wisconsin, and the 1st, 2d and 7th Kansas infantry, to be accompanied by two batteries of artillery, one from Wisconsin and the other from Indiana.

They are to march to Fort Riley, 150 miles west of Lawrence, there to receive a complete outfit for a long campaign. The supply trains have already been sent there.

Many of the ardent young men in our 13th regiment, who desire to participate in the immediate excitement of war, may not rejoice in this order, but on several accounts it is preferable to engaging in the Mississippi expedition.

The distance to be marched is about 800 miles, most of the way over a beaten road upon the treeless plains, which has been traveled by Santa Fe caravans for the last 30 years. They will, therefore, find nothing on their whole route as bad as their march to and from Fort Scott. It is the healthiest route in North America, the dryness of the atmosphere and the soil of the great plains, precluding the production of the malaria so fatal to our soldiers on the march to the southwest.

There will be few chances of spending money, hence our boys, if they will, can save their wages for future use, after the war is ended. To many, also, the freedom from the constraints of artificial life in the states, will lend a charm to this expedition.

On the whole, we congratulate our Wisconsin troops upon being selected to perform a part in clearing the rebel flag there in opposition to the stars and stripes. We hope to hear from them often, and to chronicle their progress, their trials, and their successes.

AN EMPHATIC ENDORSEMENT.—Last year Gov. Buckingham, the republican candidate, was elected by a majority something less than 2,000. At the recent election he was re-elected by from 7,000 to 10,000 majority.

The number of wounded is large, probably exceeding your latest reports. Nearly 2,000 have been sent down already, divided between the hospitals at Mound City, St. Louis and Cincinnati. Gov. Harvey has procured a boat for our wounded, and we shall probably leave this evening.

Gen. W. K. Strong, commanding at this post, fired a salute of 15 guns in honor of the governor of our state. The energy and promptness displayed by Gov. Harvey is deserving of all praise, which will be duly accorded to him by every loyal heart in Wisconsin.

From reports of some of the wounded whom I saw, I conclude the victory is complete, although at a terrible sacrifice of human life. The carnage was indeed terrible to contemplate even at this distance from the scene of strife. What it will be on the field of battle can better be imagined than described.

ON BOARD THE STEAMER GLADIATOR, CAIRO, Sunday, April 12th, 1862.

Much to my regret I find myself still at Cairo. It is Sabbath day, but you would not be aware of it from any cessation in the business of the war department or the general excitement incident to it. Stores of all kinds are open, plying an active trade. The hotels are crowded with surgeons and civilians. Hundreds are here with anxious and careworn countenances, en route for the battle field, in search of fathers, husbands, sons and brothers, slain upon that ill-fated field of strife. It requires no imaginary picture to portray the scene you are compelled to witness here. The reality needs an abler pen than mine to give your readers an accurate conception of it.

The steamer Louisiana came in this morning from Savannah, with 300 wounded, on their way to St. Louis. It had scarcely rounded the wharf, before a rush was made for it, and in a few minutes two or three hundred people lined the shore. None, however, were admitted except Gov. Harvey and a few of the surgeons. Every available space was occupied with cots, each containing a wounded soldier. Upon every face was seen depicted the death-like appearance so peculiar to gun shot and other severe injuries. The sharpened physiognomy, the sallow complexion, the depressed and anxious appearance of the countenance strike the beholder with terror, and he shrinks back involuntarily from the heart-rending sight.

If one never cursed the leaders of this unholy rebellion before, such a sight as this will do it now. I came across, among the wounded, a son of old Sam Houston, aged about 19. He is a very intelligent fellow and belongs to the 2d Texas regiment. There is no doubt of his identity. He says his father was compelled to succumb to the pressure brought upon him, but he was not a confederate in principle when he left and he did not think he would be under any circumstances.

There were only six of the wounded Wisconsin soldiers on the boat.

The Chances of Resurrection.

We commend to such of the followers of the Chicago Times, Milwaukee News and Madison Patriot as believe the only desirable object in creation is the revival of the old democratic party, as a party organization, the following sensible predictions by the Boston Herald, a democratic paper upon whom the lessons of the war do not seem to have been wasted:

"The northern democrats have been driven from power in the free states by adhering to the south, and they will adhere to it no longer. On the contrary they will abide the consequences of the war. If the slave runs away or is made free, it is not the business of the northern democracy to take any action to prevent it; no party can stand in the free states which undertakes to plant itself upon such untenable ground. Revolutions never go backward. They go on until they have accomplished their purpose or spent their strength in running riot. While the north will, to a certain extent, have accomplished important changes in our system of government. The slave power will no longer control the legislation of the country, for the reason that it has ceased to be a power by the suicidal acts of the northern leaders. The old governments in seceded states are wiped out, and of course have no binding force. As our army advances the rebels retire. Provisional governments are established, which are supported by the federal army. In this the revolutionary ball is rolling on, putting down one kind of local government and establishing another in its stead. This process will continue until all are subjected and held in subjection—not because the people of the north desire it, but because this alternative is forced upon us. Therefore, those at the north who imagine they are to make political capital for future use by attempting to restore a defunct dynasty to power, will be sadly disappointed, for such an event is entirely out of the question. The south was not content to live as independent states. Will they be content to exist in the future as conquered provinces? This is the question, and time must determine it."

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The following wounded Wisconsin soldiers were taken to St. Louis by the steamer January from Pittsburgh Landing: H. Seacrist, Co. G, and E. L. Whitaker, Co. B, 14th Wisconsin. W. P. Walbridge, Co. A, 16th Wisconsin.

A SENSIBLE UNION MAN.—William H. Polk of Tennessee, a brother to the Ex-President, is at Washington and expresses himself in favor of some sort of confiscation act. He says: "Pass a confiscation bill, and thousands of secret, non-committal traitors in the border slave states will at once hasten to avow themselves Unionists. It will do more than armics to rouse the latent Union feeling."

THE LOST SHIP VERMONT.—Nothing has lately been heard from the missing ship-of-the-line Vermont. The steamship Blackstone, which has been searching for the Vermont since the 23rd ult., returned to New York last week, having seen or heard nothing of the lost ship.

Every boat that arrives from the Upper Tennessee brings new and painful evidences of the terrible battle of Pittsburgh. The floating hospital, City of Memphis, in charge of Dr. T. H. Johnson, arrived yesterday morning with 800 wounded. This forenoon the City of Louisiana, Dr. Magruder, brought 300 sick and wounded. The hospitals at Paducah and Mound City are full, and those two boat loads went to St. Louis.

An army officer who arrived to-day informed me that General Grant told him last Friday afternoon that our killed were only 1,500. Wounded 3,500. Prisoners 2,500.

Total 9,200. Also that we have of rebel prisoners 1,000. Of whom are wounded 1,500.

The foregoing may therefore be assumed as the basis of the official report of General Grant to the government. I also learned that one half the wounded were already removed from Pittsburgh, and the remainder were on transports, there receiving medical care. They are being moved down as fast as possible to good hospitals. The dead were buried, and many of their graves marked by their friends. Already numbers of coffins are piled up at the express office, to be shipped by the earliest train to the friends of the deceased. Anxious friends are on the alert for every gleam of light that promises information concerning those they love and honor, and mourn beforehand as dead, from the sickening accounts of the terrible carnage.

WHY THE SLAUGHTER OF OUR MEN WAS SO GREAT.

The battle at Pittsburgh presents a signal instance of the false security into which even great men and large bodies of men are liable to be seduced. Gen. Grant moved forward with a victorious army to attack the rebels on the last and only strong base line they could fix for operations in the Mississippi valley.

His army was not overhauled with victory nor glutted with rapine and plunder. They were not an undisciplined mob. But men of principle—daring men, who had left everything dear, and offered themselves as sacrifices on the altar of their country which was dearer. They could not, if they had the occasion, forget their high obligations to themselves and their cause and prove recreant to any duty that might be imposed upon them. They were not weary. They were not disordered. They were not fatigued. But true to every task required of them, they had a right to be commended, but were not commended in time.

They had a right to be watched over in every particular that concerns the safety and welfare of an army. But they were not watched over. They were surprised. They were surrounded. They were overpowered. The tens of thousands of men who participated in the action on Sunday fought almost as so many single individuals, with no common aim, and no common plan. Hence it happened that many of them took stands that they could not hold even had they been well supported; and many did not support their companions in arms, not knowing what move was next to be made. In want of any general plan the more inexperienced thought first and most of personal safety. The timid fell back. The dauntless, left exposed, were shot down or taken prisoners.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

You have noticed—have you not? that an unexplainable curiosity always prompts us to inquire into the manner of the battle, and in a mad, puddle, or of the luckless man who is overtaken and robbed by the way side, as to "how it happened." So of an army. We all said our boys will never flinch. The heroes of Donelson—the tried and true sons of the West know no such thing as fail. We trusted and believed in them to the fullest extent; but they suffered a terrible repulse. It is but just to our citizens—our bosom friends—our brothers in the field—the men of the rank and file, on whom the work of fighting rested, that we plain scores of men who took part in the last Sunday's battle, and the only solution of the repulse which they suffered that day lies in the fact they were taken by surprise.

Common people say of the man who shows a supreme want of common sense that "he is as silly as a goose." And yet a dozen geese never gather under a tree by the bank of a stream at night, without detailing one of their number as sentinel to watch for a coming foe. Will we presume to say that our army guards were as stupid as a flock of geese? What did geese once for ancient Rome?

I have sought faithfully for the private officer who would admit that we had picked out to give notice of the approach of an enemy, and could not yet find one witness.

One of our men lost his horse on Thursday before the battle, and went out some two miles to look for him on the main road to the enemy's camp. He stopped at a farmer's house to inquire if they had seen the horse. He had gone that way and the soldier passed on—just a little farther he was surrounded by strong rebel pickets and taken prisoner. The farmer communicated the fact to our officers, but no guard was sent to watch their movements or drive them off.

A privileged character stopped two weeks in the tent of Colonel —, of the Missouri regiment. In that tent it was often talked up that we had no pickets out. That we depended on occasional scouting parties sent out to irregular times to keep a peep of the rebel whereabouts. They talked late on Saturday night of war experiences in Missouri, where an enemy lurked in every bush, and of Burnside's men in the south, who were never caught napping. "I am surprised at your policy here," said the colonel; "I can endure it no longer. I must know whether we are in the arms of an enemy that are ready to close in upon us, or whether we are beyond the reach of danger."

Immediately he ordered out, at half-past one in the morning, a detachment from two companies, consisting of one hundred and thirty men. They had not been gone long before the crack of musketry was heard. Presently a messenger returned with the intelligence that a strong party had been discovered in the woods, and more men were needed to disperse them. Three or four companies were soon sent. They discovered the enemy at break of day, and charged upon him as became earnest soldiers. He met them with the confidence of a strong man, and drove them back. Returning, our pickets were seen posted some two or three hundred rods from the encampment just far enough to keep off bears and wolves from a flock of defenceless sheep. By the time they were preparing for breakfast, some of the soldiers were eating their army biscuit and salt junk. Others had only just turned out, and were putting on their pants. In the officers' tent the ham was boiling and fresh eggs frying, or fat chickens fricasseeing. Their coffee was hot, and some of them were discussing the probabilities of making an attack upon the enemy the coming week. Not one of them, so far as it appears, dreamed that it was possible for

They seemed to have forgotten, or disbelieved that Beauregard was before them—the spirit above all others in the rebel army who was pledged to an aggressive policy of war. They seem to have expected that after having lain for weeks within easy march of the enemy, he would let them be there till reinforced so strongly that we had but to open our jaws and gulp him down at our pleasure.

This charmed sense of security may not have extended to all the divisions, and, indeed, my informants may be at fault. I only speak of things as represented to me by many witnesses—men who speak with deference to their officers—and are reluctant, evidently, to tell the whole truth lest it should seem discreditable to a soldier. But I am not arraigning men, only glancing at a peculiar state of things previous to the fatal Sabbath, the events of which sent death-pangs to so many hearts in our land, and death struggles to so many stout frontiers.

A lieutenant in the Ohio regiment went out early that morning for a walk in the woods, returning hastily, he told the Colonel of his regiment, that the rebels were planting a battery almost in sight of their camp. The Colonel innocent of harm or danger, and accustomed to take his coffee before he went out to his day's work at home, replied, "I'll see to that after I get my breakfast."

The rebels must be accused of something unfair in their mode of warfare, for they sent bullets through the Colonel's tent some time before he had finished his breakfast. A little while after this the Colonel and all his regiment came rushing pell mell through the encampment of the 11th Iowa. They had let the rebels take Dresser's battery and concluded they had better get out of the way, or probably were going down to the river to have their breakfast fixed up in order.

The following conversation is related by one who says he was present and heard it: "Did you send out a body of several hundred men this morning to provoke this attack?" "I sent out a small force to disperse what was represented to be a strong reconnoitering party of the enemy about daybreak, very near our camp, after informing you of the nature of the case."

"You have brought on this engagement before we were prepared for it, and I shall hold you responsible for it."

Whom shall we pity most—the General who was not prepared and is now a prisoner—or the Colonel who became vigilant and has gone hurriedly to the bar of Eternal Justice!

There are a good many things about which non-military men may refrain from entering into judgment. I shall not say that a policy may not have been discovered by which it was best for our army to keep very quiet and refrain from picking out our own miles, as used to be the practice of our generals, and as is supposed by common people to be the usual practice of all good generals. Only this. It did not work well this time.

One of the rebel prisoners says that they were in strong force so near our encampment on Saturday evening that our tattoo for the roll-call at sunset was distinctly heard by them—and gave them a degree of confidence of being able to surprise and cut off our forces before we could receive reinforcements as no alarm could be given. They fairly chuckled over it in their supper.

SABOTAGE EVENING.

There has been no Sabbath here to-day. The wounded were to be cared for. The names of those who had suffered to be gathered and sent to their friends. Relief extended to those who were moneyless and must go home. Information given of all particulars interesting or useful to anxious friends. Men are working here to-day who never worked before in all their lives on this day of the week. Who has not thought of the havoc of battle all church time to-day? And how could one think or write, or talk, or read of anything else?

THE LABOR ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA PLANTATIONS.

The negroes on the cotton plantations of the South Carolina islands around Beaufort have already gone to work for the government. A letter from Beaufort to the New York Tribune gives an encouraging account of the beginning of this important experiment.

The islands on which are all or nearly all the plantations, have been placed under superintendence at Fort Royal, on which Beaufort is situated—Ladies, St. Helena, Parry, Hilton Head, and Oglethorpe. One hundred and thirty plantations is 172. One superintendent has generally charge of three or four plantations lying near to each other, and in some cases two occupy the same point, jointly caring for seven or eight estates. In addition to the estates placed under regular superintendence, it is made the duty of several of the agents on Ladies and St. Helena islands to visit occasionally the plantations on the smaller adjacent islands, Wadswa, Bathaw, Coosaw and Morgan.

On some of the estates the negroes were found to be doing so well as to need no superintendence whatever. They were industriously and regularly at work, developing the full capacity of the plantations, peaceable and orderly in the social life, and requiring only some supplies of which they were destitute, and sometimes a word of advice or suggestion. The duties of the agents resident on the plantation have little immediate concern with the planting and raising of cotton. That is the business of the negro driver, who has always directed the process of cultivation and may be supposed able to do now that he is free. He has his hitherto done as a slave. He retains considerable authority over the negroes, even in the absence of the overseer or master who formerly supported and enforced it, and with the help merely of the presence of a superintendent is quite competent to manage the plantation under a new system.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Last Night's Report.

New York, April 15. Specials state that dispatches received at Washington report that Fort Randolph is being strongly fortified by the rebels. The committee on the conduct of the war are about to investigate the causes of the late surprise at Pittsburgh Landing. Several civilians have been captured by the rebels while curiosity hunting around Manassas.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

The steamer Yankee, Capt. Eastman, arrived at the navy yard, today, having left York river at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The Yankee went about 9 miles up York river on Sunday night, and anchored off Gloucester Point, where the steamer Pensacola, Marble Heart, and Watchett were already lying. The rebel batteries at the Point, are said to be very extensive, mounting many 100-pounders. They tried yesterday afternoon, the shot falling very little short of the vessels. They then dropped down the river, about 3 miles below the Point, discovered a party of rebels building a battery on the north bank, on whom the Yankee opened fire at a distance of three quarters of a mile. The rebels seemed loth to abandon their works, and although the shells of the Yankee fell in their midst, they did not leave the vicinity, but took refuge in the woods, and behind some neighboring hills. The Yankee after firing some 60 or 70 shots, and shelling down an hour and a half, left. As the Yankee was leaving, the boats of the Marble Heart were on their way to shore to burn the houses behind which the rebels had taken refuge.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

MILWAUKEE, April 16.

Dispatches from Cairo last night, say that the rebels are strongly fortifying Fort Randolph. It is now estimated that not less than 10,000 of our men were killed, wounded and taken prisoners at Pittsburgh Landing. The enemy are entrenched only eight miles from Pittsburgh Landing, ready, apparently, for another battle.

In the 13th Wisconsin regiment, the officers killed were as follows: Col. Alban, Major Crain, Acting Adjutant Gallmunt, Captains Compton, Sexton, Jackson, Brewer and Roberts. Capt. Miller is missing.

BOSTON, April 15.

A bill was reported in the legislature to-day, for the payment of \$101,000 to the general government, being the portion due from Massachusetts of the \$20,000,000 national tax, voted by congress in August last.

In the house to-day, Mr. Foster called up the bill reported by him from the committee on judiciary, amendatory of an act establishing a court for the investigation of claims against the United States. The bill passed.

Brig. Gen. Mitchell was nominated to-day for major general, on the recommendation of the secretary of war, for gallant service in the capture of Huntsville, Decatur and Stevenson Junction.

Count Lyevisztz Chaine, late aid-de-camp to the Arch Duke Maximilian, governor of Valencia, has been tendered an appointment of aid-de-camp upon Gen. Fremont's staff.

FORT MONROE, April 15—8:40 P. M. Nothing has occurred since my dispatch of this morning to disturb the quiet then represented. Fine weather is very favorable to the operations at Yorktown, and it is probable that Gen. McClellan will soon be able to open his batteries at the fortifications of the enemy. The French minister to the Arch Duke Maximilian, governor of Valencia, has been tendered an appointment of aid-de-camp upon Gen. Fremont's staff.

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AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

FORT MONROE, April 15.

This afternoon the Cassendi, the French steamer, went up to Norfolk with the French minister on board. The Union and Lincoln guns were each fired, to-day, to try their range. The shot from the former fell a short distance off Sewell's point.

A flag of truce from Norfolk, to-day, brought down two ladies, and also the sword of the captain of the French war vessel Prony which was wrecked on the North Carolina coast.

A rumor was brought from Norfolk which was current there, that Gen. Buell had been killed.

BALTIMORE, April 16. The notorious secession print, the Maryland News, published this morning, boastfully, three columns of southern news, which is taken from the Richmond Despatch and Examiner of the 7th, 8th and 10th insts., and the Norfolk Day Book of the 12th inst. received in this city, yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16. Hon. Simon Cameron was arrested last evening on the suit of Pierce Butler, on a charge of false imprisonment in August last. When he (Mr. C.) was arrested, he was taken to the city of Philadelphia, and was released on the 24th of May. During the night Butler was given a calumnyous serenade.

KANSAS CITY, April 14. The mail from Fort Union has arrived, and brings confirmation of the battle at Apache Pass, the main features of which were given in a dispatch from Denver. Our forces numbered 1,300.

[Line gave out. No more report this afternoon.—Orr.]

SIGNIFICANT.—Apprehensive that the returning loyalty of the Tennessee people might affect such of their relatives as are in the confederate army, one of the first things Beauregard did, on assuming command, was to send off his Tennessee regiments to New Orleans, Pensacola and other places on the gulf shore, so as to be remote as possible from "reactionary influences" at home.

THE REBELS IN ARKANSAS.—The correspondence of the Democrat, on the 9th, says: The whole confederate force in the late Pea Ridge battle have gone east, down the Arkansas river. A little over a week ago they passed through Clarksville, 60 miles east of Van Buren. At that place 2,000 cavalry were said to have taken the road north toward Huntsville. It was impossible to learn the destination of these troops, but it is most probable some point on the Mississippi river, or Jacksonport, Ark.

It is also reported that the rebels at Pocahontas have orders, on the appearance of a federal force, to retreat to Jacksonport. Price and the Missouri State Guard were left at Van Buren.

Col. Wood, at this place, is kept very busy watching the enemy and keeping them back in Arkansas.

A week ago Coleman and McFarland quarrelled and separated, not agreeing in policy; but it is now asserted that McBride has succeeded in combining all his forces. He has been reinforced by 600 men from Pacahontas, and intends a raid from there to Rolla, but he will find the Union troops ready to receive him.

We have almost daily communication and information from the rebel camp. Last week they had a grand muster, the whole country turned out, and only three men volunteered.

We hear but little as yet about Gen. Fremont's movements, but it is understood that a large army is organizing for his Mountain Department, to sweep down through Western Virginia and North Carolina into East Tennessee. The stronghold of Cumberland Gap, it is supposed, will be the Sebastopol for him to take. The disastrous affair in Tennessee has in a measure disarranged the execution of a programme in which Fremont was expected soon to figure.

As it is, it is certain movements, which it is not proper to discuss, are being made, and somewhat delayed, but are bound to be carried out with telling effect, eventually.—Wash. Cor. Chicago Journal.

THE PRISONERS.—As stated yesterday, Camp Douglas has received an accession to its population in the shape twenty-three hundred additional prisoners, mostly from Island No. 10. They comprise detachments of the 40th and 53th Tennessee, the 11th Arkansas, a battalion of Tennessee artillery, two Louisiana batteries, a picked New Orleans company called Pelican Guard and fragments of other regiments.

These gentry may congratulate themselves that they have arrived safely in the rear of the Union army, and that they are out of the range of Yankee bullets.—Chicago Journal.

The Wisconsin 17th and a Wisconsin battery and two Illinois batteries arrived at Cairo on the 10th of April, from Benton Barracks.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY. James Bonnell and Judith M. Smith and Julia S. B. Smith his wife, Benjamin P. Miley, Luther Ladlin, Penelope L. Ladlin, Sylvester H. Ladlin, Solomon A. Smith, Joseph M. Bonnell, Nathaniel Tompkins, Joel Norans, Peter Harvey, Samuel Davis, William M. Sinclair, Austin Garrison, George J. Miller, Charles H. Hester, John H. Hester, Thomas H. Hester, William Childs, James A. Hester, George Church, Jr., Charles W. Church, John H. Hester, John H. Hester, John H. Hester, Frederick S. Eldred, Fisher Eldred and Charles S. Bank, Trustees of Wisconsin, to each and every of the above named defendants.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is now on file in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock county, at the city of Janesville, in and among you, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint, on the subscriber at his office in said city, within ninety days after the date of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint, or if you fail to answer the said complaint, the plaintiff will apply to the court for relief demanded.

JOHN WINANS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Janesville, Wis.

First Great Arrival

—OR—

SPRING GOODS!

BY

RIORDAN & LEECH.

NOTWITHSTANDING that other merchants are waiting for the first arrivals of the season, it is a well known fact that our

NEW STOCK

has been exhibited to the people

Several Days in Advance

of any other store in town, and our Buyer having had

THE FIRST SELECTION

of the New York markets, we are enabled to offer the

Choicest Variety of Goods

to be found in any city in the west.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

Beautiful Flax and Striped Mornings, Brocade, Moiré, Striped, Bonnets, Hosiery, Broche, Poplins, Cheviots, Plaid, Printed, Bays, Black and White Checks, Silk, Wavy, etc., etc. C. O. W. Adams, Style of Cloth Dressing, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES!

English Thread Laces, Black and White, Brocade Laces, Mullin Edgings, and Insertings, and all the latest novelties in Embroidery. Also, a large stock of Fine Cotton Laces, etc., etc. C. O. W. Adams, Style of Cloth Dressing, &c., &c.

SPRING CLOAKS,

in cloth and silk.

Stella Shawls, Cashmere Shawls, &c.

Ladies Cloakings

of every shade and color. A large lot of

PARASOLS

bought at auction, which will be sold at correspondingly low prices.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Table with 3 columns: Mail Name, Arrival, Departure. Includes Chicago, St. Louis, and other regional routes.

A New Carrier.

We have a new carrier in the 3d and a part of the 2d ward. If any of our subscribers are missed, they will please report at the office.

PROXIMITY.—Dr. Henry Palmer, of this city, has been appointed brigade surgeon in place of Dr. C. B. Chapman. Many people in this vicinity will endorse the excellence of this appointment.

FIRE IN BELLOIT.—The saw mill belonging to Mr. Peck, on the upper dam in Beloit, was destroyed by fire Monday afternoon. The paper mill of Wright & Newcomb was in great danger, having caught fire several times, but was finally saved.

PERSONAL.—Dr. C. B. Chapman has resigned his commission as brigade surgeon in Gen. King's brigade, as his health is too poor to admit of his accompanying the army. He arrived in Madison on Wednesday last, accompanied by his son, C. P. Chapman, who was hospital steward of the 6th regiment, but has recently procured an honorable discharge from service.

New Song, entitled "Kingdom Coming," to be found at Wilson's music store.

At the annual meeting of Rescue Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. T. Paul, foreman, M. Lock, assistant foreman, D. Dowling, treasurer, D. Bornheim, secretary.

New Clothing.—Ben. Bornheim, "the people's favorite," is on hand with a new stock of clothing, which is to be distributed among the people of Janesville and Rock county, at prices that will be satisfactory to all. Ben. knows what his customers want, and makes his selections accordingly. Call and see him.

From the Fourth Regiment.

Dear Brother:—Here we are, away down under the shore of "Dixie," awaiting like a hungry shark to pounce in upon some unguarded shore, and seize any unlucky prey. We are away from friends, and cut off, except by sea, from civilization and enterprise, save such as the "Yankee nation" always creates wherever it goes. Here, soon, you will find quite respectable houses put up upon the spur of the occasion for existing necessities.

It is all activity and enterprise on the Island, getting ready for some action. Whether we attack some place at present or wait awhile I cannot tell. Gen. Butler has not yet arrived here, although he started from Fort Monroe several days before we did. There is a rumor afloat that the steamer Mississippi is disabled and lying at Port Royal.

Our mortar fleet—called Porter's—started out for sea this afternoon. Its destination is supposed to be the Mississippi river. The fleet consists of 26 schooners, each armed with a 13 inch mortar, and two long range guns. It will, of course, do terrible work wherever an attack is made.

We have a number of gunboats lying here, and several large war vessels. Our forces here, consists of some 15,000 infantry troops, besides artillery and cavalry. Our forces will, of course, be increased. We have been expecting to attack Mississippi City. A reconnoitering party went out about one week ago, consisting of about 150 men, with two gunboats. They effected a landing and marched upon the city. But their march was cut short by the opposing force of the rebels. A rather pleasing incident was connected with the attack. As the rebel guns fired, the commanding officer of our forces ordered the troops to lie down. They all did so very quickly, with the exception of one person who lazily stooped, but was too slow to get down. A shot took him in the stern, slightly wounding him, but at the same time being a good incentive to activity.

We had a severe storm yesterday, which brought the waters of the Gulf upon us with a vengeance. Had the wind kept up a few hours longer in the same direction, I think the Island would have been submerged. It was entirely so during a heavy storm three years ago. It is again liable to be at any time. As it was the waters entered many of the tents of the different regiments.

I don't know that I can write anything of peculiar interest more than I already have. If anything "turns up" I will post you as to its incidents. Of course you get the general news by the papers long before a letter would reach you. Write often and much. Yours truly,

W. R. MOORE.

[Since the above was written Gen. Butler has arrived at Ship Island. A large expedition sailed to the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi. A gunboat also entered Lake Borgne and captured two schooners, loaded with sugar, salt, molasses, corn and household furniture. They had left New Orleans the morning of their capture.]

[Advertisement.]

Terhune's new auction and commission store, in Meyers' block, may well be called a variety store, for there is almost every thing in it.

Among a host of other things, is a lot of beautiful pictures, which are selling for about as many shillings as they usually cost dollars. You will do well to call at this establishment, for if what you want is there, you will be able to save from 25 to 100 per cent in your purchases. The goods are all warranted as represented.

Denbrough has a new lot of good war maps, very cheap.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Second Cavalry.

CAMP BOSTON, ST. LOUIS, April 7.

This is the poorest place for finding out anything with regard to the number of troops, the time when they will move, and their destination, that I have seen for some time. If any one knows—which I very much doubt—anything about it, they don't tell. We are in tents on the fair ground, which ground, I am told, belongs to Fremont's Jessie. The grounds upon which the headquarters is located once belonged to the rebel Price, and was his homestead, though his residence was about one mile south-west of headquarters as represented in the view on the first page. From here we have a fine view of the fortifications built by Fremont. They are between us and the city, upon the highest elevation of ground in the vicinity, commanding not only the city, but the entire circumference of it in the rear. The work may have been useless or not; as to that I am unable to say. At all events, they were never used, and perhaps for the reason that their erection acted as a wholesome and timely warning to the secessionists; however that may be, so far as I am able to judge, what Fremont did was well and thoroughly done.

Secession is not dead here by "some pup" yet, as was demonstrated to us by unmistakable signs as we marched through town, although it apparently sleeps. But still, when a convenient opportunity offers itself, generally in petticoats, however, but still giving unmistakable evidence of the feeling existing here. For instance, a miserable devil by the name of Griswold, who held a lieutenant's commission in the confederate army, and who will be remembered by some of our Janesville merchants, was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson and bro't to this place, was loaded with kisses, caresses, jewelry and gold watches by the secession ladies, but, unfortunately for him, and perhaps them, he was induced to retire to more private life in the not very classic shades of the old Illinois penitentiary at Alton, from whence, a few days since, he took a pleasure trip to Columbus, where he intends to remain for some time, and where he will have ample opportunity for reflection upon the beauties of secession as abetted and sustained by northern loafers, thieves and scoundrels of all shades.

When we shall move from here is more than any of us can tell, nor shall we know till we are ready to march, and then we will not know our destination until we are well out of this vicinity.

We are all well—not a man from our company in the hospital, which is doing very well, when men are subjected to so great a change in climate, water and manner of living.

ILLNESS OF GEN. SIGEL.—The St. Louis Democrat of yesterday says: The whole country will be pained to hear that Gen. Sigel returned from the south-western army, and is now lying at his residence in this city dangerously ill.

Col. Jennison, the Leavenworth Conservator of the 11th army, is about to resign, saying that he cannot any longer serve under the pro-slavery officers of that district.

MASS MEETING OF FARM MORTGAGORS.—There will be a mass meeting of the farm mortgagors on all the railroads in this state, at Milwaukee, on Tuesday, the 22d day of April, 1862, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Important business will come before that meeting. All mortgagors, whether members of leagues or not, are invited to attend said meeting.

By Order of Committee.

Exchange papers please copy.

marl:adawit

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette.

BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, APRIL 10, 1862.

There were no receipts of produce on the market today, consequently no change to note. We continue previous quotations: WHEAT—white winter 80c; good to choice milling 81c; yellow 79c; shipping grades 65c to 70c. CORN—pure white 22c to 25c per 56 lb. shelled, yellow and mixed lots 18c to 20c per 56 lb. shelled. RYE—in good demand at 16c to 18c per bushel. OATS—in good demand at 12c to 14c per bushel. BARLEY—in good demand at 10c to 12c per bushel. COMMON RICE—at 12c to 14c per 100. TIMOTHY HAY—in small lots at 12c to 14c per bushel. POTATOES—plenty, good to choice 9c to 11c. BUTTER—plenty, good to choice 12c to 14c. EGGS—plenty at 15c per dozen. HIDE—green, at 45c; dry, 42c. POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 55c; chickens, 45c. FLOUR—spring at retail 2 1/2, per 100 lbs.

Chicago Market.

Tuesday, April 15. There was but a limited inquiry for wheat today, and the market was dull at yesterday's decline. No. 1 spring sold at 73c and No. 2 spring at 68 1/2c—subject to 4c storage. Flour continues dull and neglected. Corn was active and firm, both in store and afloat, with sales of high mixed at 26c; old mixed at 25 1/2c to 26c and new mixed at 24 1/2c to 25c. About 30,000 bushels of old mixed sold at 25 1/2c—subject to 4c storage. There was nothing doing in oats and quotations are nominal. Rye continues steady at 40c for fresh receipt. Barley firm and steady. Timothy hay not much, mostly active. Clover seed quiet. Flax seed scarce and firm. Hides quiet and nominal. Live stock is in light demand, and sales are limited at 31c to 32c. Bulk meats are in fair request, but buyers and sellers are apart in their views. A lot of country cut shoulders and hams sold at 31c to 32c. Lard firm and steady at 7 1/2c—Journ:it.

Keep Your Feet Dry

By using the Water Proof Leather Preservative.

Price 10 cents.

The great Depot for BRUSHES is at

Tallman & Collins.

ALL SIZES, ALL KINDS!

PAINT BRUSHES,

SHOE BRUSHES,

SCRUB BRUSHES,

VARNISH BRUSHES,

MARKING BRUSHES,

HAIR BRUSHES,

TOOTH BRUSHES,

LATHER BRUSHES,

NAIL BRUSHES,

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COUNTER BRUSHES,

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BRUSHES!

White Wash Brushes,

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